substitute as against the man who soldiered as be so gaiantly did in order that you may be-

friend labor. [Applause.]
But General Harrison has a record in addition to that. Words are cheap; actions tell. He has been your representative in the Senate of the United States. While there it was his fortune to both speak and vote for the labor of this country. [Applause.] One of the first measdorsed and recommended by the labor organiza-tions of this country, was a bill to create a bureau of labor statistics: he voted and spoke for it, as I have said, and helped make it a law. He also assisted in the same manner in securing the legislation prohibiting the importation into this country of contract labor -|applause|-snother measure indersed and recommended by the labor organizations of this country. Another measure which he both voted and spoke for was that known as the "arbitration bill," a bill by which it was proposed to provide for the creation of boards of arburation to settle all disputes between capital and labor coming within the purview of the statutes. [Applause]. Another bill followed, indorsed by the labor organizations of this country, which received his vote and his voice in support of it. It was entitled "the convict and alien labor statute," or bill, rather, for it never became a statute, as I shall shortly point out. That bill sought to prohibit the employment of either convict or alien labor in the construction of public buildings or public works in the United States. Another bill indorsed and recommended by the labor organizations of this country was that by which it was sought to prohibit the acquisition by alien owners of large landed estates in this country. Harrison supported that. Another measure indorsed by all the labor organizations in this country, and opposed by the Democracy everywhere, was that known as the "Blair educational bill." Our Democratic friends are always opposed to that which is calculated to shed light where ignorance prevails. [Applause.] In short, the record of Ben Harrison shows that in both field and forum he has ever, on all occasions, been the friend, and not the enemy, of the labor of this land. [Applause.] He could not be otherwise, for, notwithstanding the fact, as our Democratic friends put it, that he is the grandson of his grandfather, he never sought to rise in this world except by virtue of his own merit, and by virtue of his own exertions. |Ap-What is the record of Mr. Cleveland as the

friend of labor! [Cries of "Going fishing."] He has got a record. I want here and now to put it in contrast with the record of General Harrison, which I have presented to you. I do this more particularly because I see, according to newspapers, that we have a lot gentlemen from Ohio over in Indiana going up and down the highways and byways, claiming to be the special representaassault upon General Harrison's record. I know these men and have during the last ten campaigns in Ohio. There is not one of them who ever did an honest day's work in his life. [Applauce.] There is not one of them who is not a fraud of the first water. [Applause.] There is not one of them who is not a Democrat dyed in the wool [applause], and ready to support any Democrat, no matter even if it be Grover Cleveland. | Laughter and applause. Mr. Cleveland has made a record on this subject; he has made a record as President of the United States. What is it! I called your attention to the fact that General Harrison had voted and spoken for the labor and arbitration bill. That measure passed the House and passed the Senate, and was then vetoed by non-action on the part of Grover Cleveland He was not so brave when it came to the vetoing of a measure asked for by the organizations of this country has shown himself to be on so many occasions when some poor old crippled soldier was at his mercy. [Applause.] He did not do this directly, out by indirection, in allowing it to fail for the want of his signature. Another measure I called your attention to that received the support of Harrison, was the conviet and alien labor law, or bill. That also, after it had passed the House and had passed the Senate unanimously, was vetoed by the same kind of non-action. Two measures called for by the labor of this country, two measures that met their approval, and in the securing of which they were greatly interested, failed for the want of approving action by this repre-sentative of the Democratic party in whose behalf these men are tramping down grass all over the State of Indiana. [Laughter and applause.]

But Mr. Cleveland made a record before he became President-not a very long one, but long enough. He was Governor of the State of New York, and I hold in my hand a circular letter issued by the laboring organizations of this country, in which they point out that he has not been the friend of labor and specifies eleven different statutes enacted by the General Assembly of the State of New York which were vetoed by him while Governor as proof that he is not such friend of labor. I will not undertake to read all of them, but one of the specifications is that he vetoed a law prohibiting the employment of child labor in the factories and otherwise, and another is that he vetoed the bill which provided that in the State of New York the street railways should not be allowed to charge more than 5 cents fare. That was in the interests of laborers who are compelled to live out in the suburbs of that great city, and in consequence have a distance to travel. Another bill be vetoed was one providing that railroad employes should not be compelled to work more than ten bours a day. Another was a bill that provided that the Isboring men should have an equal right with the contractor to procure a mechanic's lien for security of his wages upon the building where he had bestowed his labor. Of that character are the whole eleven.

I have read enough to give you an idea of his record as he made it while Governor, from which you can judge whether or not he is a friend of labor to be preferred to Benjamin Harrison on that ground. But he has got still a little bit more record. He was once a sheriff. [Laughter.] He made a record there, a record that shows that he is the friend of later and applause. | According to his own sworn statement he rendered during the year commencing on the 1st of Oct. 1871, and ending on the 30th day of Sept. 1872, 863 days of personal service. |Cries of "Good," and laughter. | I once knew an old Scotchman who told me about his trip over, and in doing so he remarked that it was a very long passage, occupying six weeks in the month of August. [Laughter.] I thought the old man a little bit mixed. did not think that possible. But I am prepared to believe new that it was [laughter], for if Cleveland could put in 863 days out of 365, why couldn't the old man be six weeks in August! [Laughter and applause.] Another thing, we find it cost that county \$13,000 more, according to his charges, than it did under any of his predecessors or any of his successors. We find. also, that this great friend and champion of labor was disallowed, by the supervisors of that county, items for which he claimed that he ought to be reimbursed, amounting to more than \$4,000. It is because of such a record as that I say that he seems to be the friend of labor only when he is himself the laborer.

In continuing the Governor said issues were always more important than men, and he had come to Indianapolis to talk about them rather than men. If he should go on as he had started some one would think he did not like Cleveland. Really, he thought so little of him that he had no time to waste upon him now, or any other time. The people went into the fight thinking they had at least one issue. When Cleveland wrote his famous message the Republicans thought they had an issue, Cleveland thought so, too, and so did all England. Everything went along smoothly until Oregon, Vermont and Mains were heard from; then the Democrats began to dodge. Now they claim to want but a poor little five-per-cent. reduction. He then read Senator Vest's letter in which the Senator said Cleveland had "challenged a fight of extermination" on the tariff. Senator Vest had claimed in the Senate last Friday that the letter was a private one and not intended for publication. That being the case, it should be entitled to all the more credence at this time. It was because the party intended a fight to extermination that it had reduced the duty on wool, lumber and salt 100 per cent. It was what Mills meant when he said it was the intention of the Democrats to put all raw material upon the free list. There was hardly anything, in the estimation of a Democrat, that was not raw material.

The Governor, continuing, said he was ready to

assert that the fight was between protective tariff and free trade. The people would be idiots if they believed anything else. "On which side of the fight do we stand?" [A voice: "Protection." "Why on that side! Because we have been taught by experience that it is the side. We have had four of protection, and four periods of free trade in this country. When I say free trade I do not mean an elimination of all duties. What has been our experience? Every time under free trade we have bad widespread poverty and bankruptcy; every time we have had protection we have had widespread prosperity. The first thing to which I to call your attention is to Andrew Jackson said. That certainly ought to be good authority with every Democrat." He then quoted from Jackson, where he said that under a protective tariff the prosperity of the United States had not been equaled by any other country in the world. Immediately following the prosperous era of which Jackson wrote, the country had free trade. The people immediately started straightway down hill, and did not stop until they wound up with a financial panic. They railed from that unfortunate period by the election of "Old Tippecanoe," with his tariff ideas. There was the same condition of affairs threatening the country to-day, and the people | less sugar.

should rally to ward it off by the election of "Young Tippecanoe." There was no doubt but that General Harrison would be put in the White House. The speaker wanted to be there, to see Cleveland move his furniture out the back door. Resuming the trend of his thought, the speaker said that a little later, in the midst of the last free-trade era, President Buchanan, the last Democratic President that was ever honestly elected, said that "in the midst of unsurpassed plenty we find our manufactures suspended; every public work is retarded, and private enterprises are abandoned; thousands of our honest laborers are thrown out of employment and are reduced

to want." That, the speaker said, was what free trade did for the United States the last time we had it. During that free-trade era the revenues were inadequate to pay ex-penses. We could sell our bonds only with great difficulty, and then at 88 cents on the dollar. With the utterapces of Jackson and Buchanan staring him in the face, how could any honest Democrat go before the public and claim that this country could prosper better under free trade than pro-

The Governor then took the Lincoln administration, and showed that, although with war, the tariff system advanced the country's interests and the workingmen's wages. Giving specific illustrations of the advantages of protected industry he said that recently, while in Syracuse, N. Y., he saw a most interesting proof of the effects of the tariff. Until 1884 no soda ash was manufactured in the United States. All used here came from England, and it cost \$48 per ton. Several capitalists conceived the idea that this country could make its own sods ash, but they would not undertake it unless they could be protected. They went down to Congress and secured a duty of \$5 per ton, and started their manufactories. According to Mr. Cleveland, sods ash should go up to \$53 per ton, but it did not. The moral effect of a competing industry has in four years brought the price down to \$25 per ton. The manufacturers of the ash in the United States now had a capital of twelve hundred thousand dollars invested; they employed fifteen thousand men and paid \$1.000,000 in wages last year.

In concluding the speaker called attention to the fact that the assault on the tariff system came from the South. It came from Mr. Mills, of Texas. This Union was attacked from the same source in 1861. He then compared the conditions of the two contests, which were similar. Cleveland represented the old rebel element. In this part of his speech the Governor referred to return of the robel flags which was a signal for the audience to go wild with enthusiasm. The demonstration continued nearly ten minutes, and if the Governor had intended to say anything more he was compelled to stop by the long-continued applause. The tives of labor, engaged in carrying forward this | band played, there was more music by the glee

club, and the great meeting adjourned. MYSTERY OF THE TARUFF.

A Discussion of Free-Trade Theories Evolves a Curious Principle in Politics.

Rev. David Swing, in Chicago Journal, The young man, and now, since the education of girls bas set in, the young woman, also, find early life clouded by the mystery of the tariff. Once in four years at least this political enigma returns to vex the young and the old, the infidel and the Christian. It is to be regretted that we must all live in a perpetual turmoil, that when the theologians quit talking the physicians begin, and when they are resting for new breath the politicians rush in and commence their tremendous clatter. After theologians had argued that man was given a free will, so as not to make God the author of any sin which might possibly spring up, they befogged the mind by making the will of Mr. Adam do the free-choosing of the far-off England and America; after the physicians had ordered us all to go to Colorado in search of dry air, they then directed us to put a pan of water in our furnaces, so as to make the air more moist To persons anxious to find the paths of truth and duty, these intellectual dilemmas are painful. But when, as though to seek a change and rest, the distracted soul passes over to the political field, it is soon met by the principle of tariff and free trade and all is confusion again.

Tariff for revenue only does not bring any great mental distress. It is in the idea of free trade as promulgated in these late years the most of enigma or contadram is found. The free-trade philosopher may be the concentra-tion of all wisdom, but if so he should say a little more in one direction at least, as will presently appear. His main speech always runs as

"Suppose the nation X furnishes each year a thousand tons of spun cotton to the nation Y. Why does Y buy this cotton instead of spinning it itself! Because the manufactories of X are so located and organized as to produce spun cotton in better quality and at a lower price than it could be produced by the factories of Y. Were it not so the factories of Y would produce the spun cotton. Now, can the statesman make the country Y produce cotton yarn as cheaply as X produces it? No; all he can do is to prevent the cheap cotton yarn of X from being sold in the nation Y. Thus, all who buy cotton in Y are forbidden from buying it cheaply."

Thus runs the oration, and the theory would find a few more adherents were it not for a kind of political curiosity that in this country stands attached to it. If the things made by labor must come freely from X into Y, then the persons who have labor must come in freely, and our street-cars and cable-cars should be managed by Chinese drivers and gripmen, so that the millions of rides each day may be bought at 2 cents apiece instead of at 5 cents; for can the statesman of protection proclivity make in America as cheap a car-ride as the Chinese could make for the land! No. verily. Should millions of Chinese be admitted into the West as agriculturists, they would soon bring flour down to \$2 a barrel and thus bless all those who must buy food; and thus be a still greater blessing than free trade, which brings spun cotton within

the reach of all. It should be perceived by Mr. Cleveland that we are paying too much for our street-car rides. and for all forms of labor. He should climb up to the top of his lofty science and declare that if the nations of Europe, Asia and Africa can so send in laborers that we can all get a streetcar ride of 5 cents for 1 cent, can hire a good servant girl for \$4 a month, and can buy of a Chinese farmer a turkey for a dime, then the gates of immigration must be flung open at once. This is not Mr. Harrison who welcomes the Chinese. The seeker after truth will perceive the vague outline of quite another person. The free-trade thinker says that he has the whole world for his market to buy where he can find the cheapest goods. Just so; then if a railway builder or manager wishes to buy labor he must have the world for his market and may employ coolies or Africans; for if not, then free

class of buyers, and this would be protection. "With all the world for a market prices would stand at the absolute point of value, and there would be less fluctuation, and, therefore, fewer panics." This philosophy applies also to the market for labor, and with the understanding that employers may import laborers from any land, the wages of a workingman would not undergo much change. A day's work would be worth about 20 cents, and would not change much in a hundred years.

trade in goods, and not in labor, would protect a

These are the reflections which make the curcuriosity. They seem to be only the one half of a philosophy—a universal principle with a limited application. If the exclusion of foreign iron builds up iron men in Pennsylvania, so the exclusion of Chinese agriculturists enables the farmers of Iowa to get a dollar and a quarter for wheat, and thus have we a class legislation. If the calico makers of New England are protected by tariff on goods, so our carpenters who get \$3 or \$4 a day are protected by the exclusion of

Mr. Harrison, in his letter of acceptance, is capable of seeing a principle: the general principle of making a continent which contains everything minister to its own wants. If America were a township or a little island he would, no doubt, advocate some dependence upon foreign powers, but the Nation being a continent, he would rather it would follow its own best interests. His principle possesses at the least the advantage of being intelligible and applicable. while the ideas of free foreign goods and excluded foreign labor are absurd. The true protection is that which shall discourage, not only the importation of foreign goods, but also of foreign labor; and the only free trade which philosophy can sanction is the free purchase anywhere of English iron and muslin and Chinese labor. This is free trade. The man who wishes to buy work ought, according to Democracy, to find it at the lowest possible price, but the Whig motto is still "Two dollars a day and roast beef," it not being desirable to have wages

fixed by the whole world's market. Senator Morgan, in the North American Review, says that Mr. Harrison's protective ideas make the poor Dakota mother pay extra money for the blanket which is to wrap up her child, and thus Mr. Harrison would interfere with the goodness of Providence; but does Senator Morgan confine Providence to the Territory of Dakots? Have the Chinese no Providence? Senator Morgan is bound by his agreement to let the Chinese and coolies migrate to where the cheap lands of America can supply them with abundant food and warm clothing. Thus free goods and free labor are one and the same idea, and the statesman who is anti-protectionist cannot defend for a moment a tariff on foreign workmen. The Republican theory of protection must be quite valuable if the Democrats are compelled to borrow it for the exclusion of Oriental laborers.

Apple sauce is much improved by the addition of a tablespoonful of butter, and requires

DENOUNCED BY THE KNIGHTS

Another Assembly Takes Action on Ed Gould and His Infamous Falsehoods.

He Is Arraigned for Trying to Pat the Order to Base Uses-A Variety of Political Incidents and Talk.



HON. CHARLES H. LITCHMAN.

E. F. Gould, who is under pay from the Democratic national and State committees to do political lying by abusing even his alleged connection with labor organizations, is being denounced by assembly after assembly of the Knights of Labor. But of all the resolutions to this effect none meet the case better and show the true feeling of the workingmen toward Gould more fully than the following:

A LIAR AND HIS FALSEHOODS CONDEMNED. At a meeting of Armstrong Assembly, No. 2212, K. of L., held at Indianapolis, Ind., on the evening of Oct. 11, 1888, at which the following officers were present: John Medert, master workman; Edward S. Pope, recording secretary; Michael Crosby, delegate to District Assembly 106, and member of the legislative committee of 106, it was unanimously decided to send the following circular-letter to all Knights of Labor: SANCTUARY ARMSTRONG ASSEMBLY, No. 2212, } INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11, 1888.

To All Knights of Labor, Greeting: In the interest of our order we believe it to be ou duty to call the attention of all Knights of Labor to a circular issued by Local Assembly 263, K. of L., at Canistoe, N. Y., which contains a letter dated at Indianapolis. Ind., Sept. 10, 1888, sealed with the seal of D. A. 106, K. of L., and signed by Edwin F. Gould as recording secretary of the same. We do this for First. Edwin F. Gould was not authorized to write

signed as recording secretary not only without authority, but without the knowledge of the master workman or the members of D. A. 106, or the sanction of the legislative committee. Second. The Knights of Labor connected with D. A. 106, and with the local assemblies represented by D. A. 106, did not know of the existence of such a letter till its publication in the Indianapolis newspapers, more than three weeks after the date it was

such a letter. He used the seal of D. A. 106, and

alleged to have been written. Third. We denounce and condemn the action of Edwin F. Gould as wicked and malicious, and doing a great wrong to our order, it being well understood and a part of the law governing our order, that political action shall not be taken by an assembly. Fourth. It is fully understood by the members of the K. of L. in this city that Edwin F. Gould is an unscrupulous political worker, and that he has sought to use our order for furthering his political schemes on other occasions as well as this. We understand and fully believe that he has been and now is in the employ of the Democratic party, and that he has been sent into the State or New York by the managers of the said party, to advance the interests of Grover Cleveland and to injure the reputation of General Harrison, and to destroy, as far as possible. the usefulness of our order. Therefore we warn all Knights of Labor everywhere to beware of Edwin F. Gould as unreliable and wholly untrustworthy.

Fifth. We denounce as maliciously false the statements made by said Gould that General Harrison said that "a dollar a day was enough for any workingman," or "that he would force them back to work if he had to wade in blood up to the tips of his fingers," or that he "would shoot them down as dogs," and other simi-JOHN MEDERT. Master Workman. EDWARD S. POPE. Recording Secretary Armstrong Assemby, No. 2212, [Seal.] K. of L.

Gould stated that his lies were especially indorsed by the legislative committee of D. A. 106, Knights of Labor. It will be observed in the above that one member of that committee, Michael Crosby, denounces him and his falsehoods. The workingmen who thus stamp upon Gould and his lies are independent voters. Not one of workman, strenuously opposed General Harrison two years ago, when the latter was a candidate for United States Senator. It was Mr. Medert who had charge of the interests of Mr. Allen, the Labor candidate for Senator at that

Democratic Colonization Agents. Mr. J., J. Smallwood, the colored Republican, of Norfolk, Va., now in this State, unexpectedly met some Democratic slick workers from the East at Vincennes. The Commercial of that

"The sleek-looking fellows he saw as he stepped off the train are from Hartford, Conn., and their real names are Pat O'Mairon, Wm. | day entertained by Mr. John Beggs, owner of the O'Brien, John Callahan and J. D. Murphy. Smallwood spoke to them and they knew him. These are not the names they register under in their evagations about the country. They have been sent into this State by the national Democratic committee to influence votes, by corrupt and unfair means, and divert them from the Republican party.

"These four men," said Mr. Smallwood, "went from house to house in my district-Norfolk, Va .. -- in 1884, and used money. The Democrats felt that they must carry my district or the whole State would go for Blaine. So these repeaters were sent down there. On Monday before the election the registration books were stolen, and as a consequence not a single colored vote was cast in the whole district. They were not allowed to vote, because there was no registration list of them. Their work before the election was chiefly among the colored voters. In our twelve counties and three cities the Republican majority is 7,800, and yet the district went 5,000 Democratic in the John Goode elec-

These men have come here for no good purpose. They are spotted now. Great Labor Demonstration.

The 25th day of this month has been named for a grand labor demonstration. The call is from the Republican laboring men of Marion county, and so far organizations from Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus and Pittsburg have sent word that they will be here in large numbers. From Chicago word was received yesterday that all for whom cars could be supplied would come. Like assurances have been received from each of the other cities named and it is thought that this will be the grandest demonstration ever held in the West. A novel feature of the event is that General Harrison will be a guest of the workers. The arrangements are that the varions delegations shall form in line on each side of Pennsylvania street, and that the next President will drive between the lines review. Hon. Levi P. Morton,

is assured, will be here on that day and will speak to the people at Tomlinson Hall in the evening. Other speakers, namely: John Jarrett, Charles H. Litchman, Eccles Robinson, A. C. Rankin, M. T. Taylor and Henry Hall will also make short addresses in favor of the Republican party and protection.

Hon. W. Dudley Foulke's Report. Hon. W. Dudley Foulke, who returned yesterday from an Eastern trip, during which he made Republican speeches at Cooper Institute in New York city, the Athenseum in New Haven, Conn., and at several points in New Jersey, brings back an encouraging report from those sections. He says New York and Con-necticut are certain for the Republicans, in November next, the preliminary canvass in both States showing Republican majorities and decided gains being made in both of them daily. New Jersey promises well for the Republican ticket, and Mr. Foulke believes that success there is reasonably certain. He confirms the report of Democratic dissensions in New York city, and says the Democracy there are broken up so badly as to make any settlement of their

dissensions unlikely this year. Litchman at Haughville. There will be a Republican rally at Haughville to-night, at 7:30 P. M. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Charles H. Litchman, exnational secretary of the Knights of Labor, on the question of labor and tariff. Mr. Litchman is a representative laboring man and

ing man in Haughville and vicinity ought to hear him. His meetings have been largely attended and his speeches most effective. Mr. Litchman's picture is at the head of this col-

Grand Lodge of Good Templats. The Grand Lodge of Good Templars con tinued its session yesterday in the hall at the corner of Washington and Alabama streets. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as

G. C. F.—Rev. George W. Hagans, of Shelbyville. Grand Secretary—Miss Nannie A. Wheeler, of Car-Grand Treasurer-Rev. John A. Moorman, of Farin-Grand Superintendent-Mrs. A. Brookbank, of

The committee on finance reported the financial condition good. The installation of officers was performed by Harry B. White, of Toledo. Representatives were appointed to attend the meeting of the Right Worthy Lodge of the World, which assembles at Chicago in May. They were Rev. H. J. Norris and Miss Nannie A. Wheeler. Political Notes.

John S. Dunean and John B. Elam will speak at Lawrence fair grounds this evening, at 7:30

The Wanamaker Club will meet at the courthouse at 7 o'clock Friday evening, in full uniform, for parade. Thad Rollins and J. R. Perry will speak on Mississippi street, between Fourth and Fifth,

to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Major W. H. Caikins and Oliver T. Morton have gone to Wisconsin, where they have several appointments to speak. John L. Griffiths and Pat J. Kelleher will

speak at the corner of West and Maryland streets to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The Journal received a serenade from the Columbus, O., Glee club and the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment Band, last evening. Both organizations are among the best that have visited Indi-

anapolis during the campaign. Hon. W. K. Sullivan, managing editor of the Chicago Journal, was in the city yesterday, and made a brief call on General Harrison. He filled up on Indiana Republican ozone, and left for home a happier and a wiser man. The Young Men's Republican Club of Mil-

wankee, which was in the city last Saturday, calling upon General Harrison, passed a resolution of thanks to the reception committee for the manner in which it was entertained while The Harrison and Morton First Voters' Club

will attend the demonstration to-morrow night t Martinsville in a body. The club will meet at Room 3, Superior Court, to-morrow afternoon. at 5 o'clock, sharp, and march to the depot. Fare for the round trip is 60 cents.

F. J. Wofe, of Mitchell, who is in the city attending the meeting of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., says Republican prospects are bright in Lawrence county. "We are making gains every day," he continued, "in the town and country. Our usual Republican majority is from 400 to 600, but it will be almost if not fully a thousand this year. Watch the returns from Lawrence and see if my prediction does not come true. We have made a careful poll of the county and have every reason in the world to feel good over the result."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Georgia for Protection. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The majority of the voters in this State are really in favor of protection, and would vote for Harrison in November if they had not been taught in a Democratic school to vote for the Democratic nominee regardless of the princi-

As that school has pervaded this country for twenty-five years, it is natural to suppose Georgia's electoral vote will be given to Cleveland As for myself I shall vote for Harrison and Morton, the candidates who represent the in terest of the working people of this country. L. N. MERCIER.

GRANTVILLE, Ga., Oct. 14.

One Reason for Opposing Mitchell. A Democratic ward-worker, who is using his polit cal influence against the re-election of Prosecutor Mitchell, excuses himself because Mitchell bore "too hardly on McDonald," the notorious horse-thief. McDonald is now serving his third or fourth term in prison for horse-stealing, and that any one should oppose Mitchell because of such prosecution is very

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The above item I clipped from the News of Tuesday evening. It claims that a certain Democrat opposes the re-election of Major Mitchell because he was not lenient enough with a certain "horse-thief." Now I and many more ex-soldiers who have voted for Mitchell will oppose him this year because he is a Democrat them is a Republican. John Medert, the master | and insists on voting for Grover Cleveland, the man who hired a substitute, instead of General Harrison, the man who left his family and went to the front. If Major Mitchell was in better company, he would stand a better chance for reelection.

> Hovey Guards. The Shelbyville Barbecue. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Sergeant First Veteran Regiment Harrison and

This morning's Sentinel contained an account of the parbecue at this place yesterday, and s coarse cartoon intended to bring "trusts" intedisrepute. This hardly looked consistent in connection with the fact that Judge Thurman was yester distillery here (now closed), a part owner of the eat distillery at Terre maule and a prominent and active member of the Whisky Trust. Demperatic papers should always hit trusts of all kinds very lightly, for it is quite impossible to hit one at all without hitting more or less Democrats. I might also mention that Mr. Beggs contributed a steer to the barbecue, and through him the Whisky Trust also contributed one. Each of the breweries represented by agents here, some three or four in number, also contributed a steer.

which tends to show that breweries, distilleries and trusts know who their friends are. Receive the exaggerated accounts of the at tendance at the barbacue with due allowance. It was fair considering the weather, mostly composed of non-residents of the county. A gentleman well acquainted with the capacity of the fair grounds estimates that at no time were there to exceed ten or twelve thousand on the grounds. Three or four thousand did not go to the grounds at all, and here you have a fair estimate of the number in attendance, and the fact that our twenty-six saloous took in about \$4,000. establishes the character and capacity of the crowd.

SHELBYVILLE, Oct. 16.

Toriff Truths. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journac.

A tariff is a list of goods which tells what duty, or toll, has to be paid for the privilege of bringing them from other countries into this A tariff for revenue only is just enough duty

listed upon foreign goods to pay the running expenses of the government. This is "free trade." "Protection" is a tariff list in which duties on goods are listed so high that foreigners cannot bring them in here to sell alongside of the same kind of goods made here. This protective tariff was the only thing that

induced men in this country to make calico. cloth and clothes, hats and caps, boots and shoes, kettles, pots and stoves, knives and forks, plows and scythes, sewing-machines, sowing and reaping machines, and all the wonderful wood and metal-working machines. It also caused all the inventions of this country, for, without the necessities for them, there would be no inventions.

Without protection we would have to make goods as cheap as foreigners, else we could not sell them. To make them as cheap, mechanics' wages would have to be as low here as those of other countries. Our mechanics would not be satisfied with such wages, and would go to Our factories would stand idle and decay.

Again, we would buy our manufactured articles from foreign countries, for which we would pay them in wheat and meat. Yes, Mr. Thurman; no doubt you mean well to say in your letter of acceptance, "We say, give to the masses of the people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and cheap lumber." The reduction of taxes might do this (for a while). but the great trouble would be that "the masses of the people" would have no money to buy these things with. Is it not much better to employ a great many

thousand mechanics in this country at good wages, and let them pay our farmers well for coard, than to have us all larmers and feed Europe for poor pay? But we are not paying high for clothing, blankets, tools and lumber. Competition between ourselves, and the marvelous inventions of machineries, which prices of these things undoubtedly lower than if we had been left to Europe's mercy. Under "protection," we are building up and developing a good speaker, and has made this country; we are getting along splendidly, a study of the protective tariff as but we are not near done with it, so let us alone.

ST. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.

J. R.

· CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Haman Brotherhood" is the title of a curious little book which bears the imprint of the Church at Work Publishing Company, of Indianapolis. It is the history in blank verse and attempted dramatic form of an association of men whose purpose it was to reorganize society on a communistic basis. As stated in the grandiloquent language of one of the leaders of the movement:

Equisonant is that at which we aim

"The cause of inequality (between millionaire and laborer) is radical. The pendulum of a political Economy that swings with such a sweep As this is out of line with equity. To find that line and then to make our beat

The leaders propose to bring all people to a common level by the slow process of education and the course of law when laws should have been made to their liking. This pacific proposition, however, did not please the majority of members who murmured among themselves and resolved upon the swifter and more forcible measures of arson and murder. In short, the lofty purpose of the chief organizers to revolutionize the world for its own good by peaceful means, was interfered with through the capture of the society of Anarchists. The murderous career of the latter ends in their capture and punishment, and incidentally gives opportunity for the expression of a variety of irregular views. It is difficult to see the precise object of the book; but it is probably intended to show the difficulties experienced by true reformers in carrying out their aims, owing to the errors and lack of understanding on the part of would-be coadjutors. As the best of the reformers in this case are Communists, pure and simple, and the line between themselves and the Anarchists is not clearly drawn, but is shown to be one of methods, chiefly, it seems hardly worth while to have written the book. In a literary way it has little merit, although much labor has evidently been expended upon it. It is full of errors of art, which it is charitable to ascribe to the proof-reader rather than to the author, whose name, it should be stated, is Thos. Nield.

The American Magazine for October is of especial interest, owing to its several timely contributions on current political questions. One of these is a strong argument by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster against the attempt to make prohibition a national issue. She shows very clearly the folly of the third-party movement. M. W. Hazen shows the advantages of having a surplus in the national treasury, and points out a variety of ways in which it might be used for the benefit of the country and people. M. M. Estee writes of the necessity of protection to Pacific coast industries. Enoch Ensley gives "A Southerner's National View of Protection." He favors a protective tariff. The other features of the issue sustain the high character which the magazine early established

The North American Review for October is devoted mainly to politics, or to contributions having a political bearing. These begin with General Sherman's "Old Shady, with a Moral," part of which has already been copied in the Journal. Hon. Thomas B. Reed gives his views of "The President's Letter;" Senator Morgan writes of "Harrison's Letter;" Gen. B. F. Butler has something to say about "Defenseless Canada;" Allen Thorndike Rice takes as a text, "Maxims and Markets." There are a number of interesting papers of a miscellaneous char-

Outing is not a sporting periodical in the ordinary sense of that word, but may rather be called a magazine of recreation. It covers a wide field, its literary character is good, and its illustrations have improved until they are now a most attractive feature. Among the contributions to the October issue is a handsomely illustrated article on "Chicago Boat Clubs," by Edith Sessions Tupper; "Canadian Fishing Sketches," by Hiram B. Stephens; "One Man's Work for Cycling," by Howard P. Morrill; "Wild Duck Shooting," by W. G. Beers, and "How to Take a Tramp Trip," by Lee Merri-

The portrait of Miss Amelie Rives in Philadelphia Book News, for October, bears not the slightest resemblance to that which lately apapeared in Lippincott's Magazine, and there is a natural wonder as to which is correct. The Book News's picture is evidently from a recent photograph, as it is accompanied by a fac-simila of the much-advertised young woman's signature as Mrs. Chanler. Each number of Book News contains a great

amount of literary gossip and a record of ourrent publications Among the minor episodes of American bis-

tory one of the most interesting was the attempt to establish an Anglo-Teutonic antislavery republic in Texas. Under the title of "The City of a Prince" the story of the Prince of Salms-Braunfels and his Texas city, New Braunfels, is graphically told by Lee C. Harby in the Magazine of American History for October. Texas is a comparatively uninteresting portion of country at this time, but it has had its full share of romance in the past.

The frontispiece of the October Art Amateur is a crayon study of a child's head by L. Horovitz. The illustrations in Edward Moran's article on marine painting are from the works of the best artists. The colored plate is a stormy coast scene, after Moran himself. Other illustrations and supplement designs are of the usual varied and attractive character. 23 Union square, New York.

The English Illustrated Magazine for October contains the opening chapters of a new novel by Marion Crawford, entitled "Saint Ilario." The publishers aunounce an enlargement of the magazine to seventy pages for the coming year -news that will be welcomed by its admirers.
The price will continue as before, at 15 cents per

There is something to interest every variety of scientific taste in each issue of Popular Science Monthly, and it is hardly the part of any one reader to point out any article as being of more value than another. It is probable, however, that a chapter on "Hypnotism; What it Is and what it is Not," by Dr. C. A. Harter, in the November number, will attract more general attention than any other contribution.

Publishers' catalogues for the coming year are beginning to make their appearance. That of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. is an attractive publication containing, as it does, the portraits of many leading writers. The cover of the catalogue is a triumph of the printers' art.

The Writer for October contains two or three contributions offering suggestions to shortstory writers, and as many others filled with advice to newspaper reporters, all of which can be read with profit by the two classes of liter-

ary workers. Sixty Cents a Day. While in Brussels, Belgium, last summer (said Eli Perkins), I saw some skilled laborers making spiral steel car springs, such as we use on our freight cars. They receive sixty cents per day, while our blacksmiths receive \$2 for the same work. I asked the Belgian proprietor why he didn't pay more. He said: "I am handicapped. When I get \$100 worth of car springs into New York harbor (for I sell my car springs in America) I have to salute your

Yankee flag and give up \$50. "Where does that come from?" I asked. "It come's off my men's wages," he said. "But suppose America had free trade!" "Free-trade!" he exclaimed; "why I would flood the Yankees with car springs. I would treble my works to-morrow. "But wouldn't that break our steel car springs makers up?" I asked.

"How long?" "Why till your men worked for sixty cents per day as our men do." This tells the whole story. How any wageearner in the country can vote for President Cleveland's re-election, is more than I can understand. Bread, meat and clothing should be more to any man than even life-long affiliation with any party whose policy becomes antagonistic to his best interests.

United States Judge Woods. M. H. K. in Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Yes, for a while."

In going the rounds through the offices, the State-house, the headquarters, and all the other quarters in which politics grow, one hears the name of Judge Woods mentioned more and more frequently. His decision which sent Coy and Bernhamer to the penitentiary was character-ized at the time as "the first gun of the campaign." Socially he is delightful, an inimitable talker, and possessing a keen sense of numor. Professionally and politically he is like that rock upon which the church was founded, and no Democratic conspiracy shall prevail against him. He received a high protection alone has created, have reduced the | compliment the other day, and although the language in which it is couched is somewhat colloquial, and might offend a supersensitive person, yet the tribute to his ability which it conveys is a full compensation for its rugged-

tones and expressions were those of profound admiration. "That old red-headed judge," he said, "just sat up of nights studying how he could convict those two men. There was law enough, but it took genius to interpret it. He ought to be Chief-justice of the Supreme Bench. and, without wishing Mr. Fuller any harm, I'd like to see him there to-day."

Governor Hill Did No Harm.

New York Mail and Express. The Hon. W. H. H. Miller, of Indianapolis, the law partner of General Harrison, was at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-day and chatted with a Mail and Express reporter. He said: "I estimate that Indiana will give at least 10 .-000 majority for General Harrison. There are no disaffections in Republican ranks and everybody in the party is working for success. General Harrison is in good health and spirits. He will remain in Indiana until the election, in fact until March 4, 1889, when he will go to the White House. Governor Hill? Well, his trip will do the Republicans no harm."

Getting Alarmed About Tennessee. Memphis Avalanche (Dem.) Never mind about Michigan. Take care of Tennessee.

An Underhand Game. Open rivalry is honorable. But any effort to trade upon the reputation of Sozodont, by forcing upon the public dentifrices represented as similar or superior to it, is an underhand game. Block it by demanding Sozodont only.

Grand Republican Rally. AT MUNCIE, IND., ON OCT. 19.

The Bee-line railway will sell excursion tickets to Muncie on above date at rate of \$1 for the round trip. For particulars call on agents Bee-T. C. PECK, P. A. ine railway.

\$1 to Muncie and Return. On Oct. 19 the Bee-line railway will sell excursion tickets to Muncie at rate of \$1 the round trip, account the Republican rally. Call on agents Bee-line for particulars.

T. C. PECK, P. A. \$5 to St. Louis and Return.

VIA THE BEE-LINE RAILWAY. On Oct. 18 the Bee-line will sell excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at the low rate of \$5. This will be the last cheap excursion to St. Louis this season. For tickets, sleepingcar berths, etc., call on agents Bee-line, No. 2 Bates House, Union Station and 138 South Illinois street. T. C. PECK, P. A.

COTE D'OR,

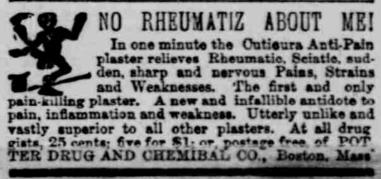
The pure California Grape Juice, is for sale by Borst & Hahn, corner Morris st. and Hadley av., at only 50 cents per quart bottle.

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing the human voice, the mind-one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford ir the preparation of his Radical Cure has won the

ty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in ing relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffling betructed breathing, and rapidly removes the oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys. Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the

Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent and Improved Inhaler; price, \$1. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.



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OPERA COMPANY TO-NIGHT: "VICE-ADMIRAL;" Friday evening and Saturday Matinee-AMORITA

Saturday night-BLACK HUSSAR. No increase in prices. Secure seats an advance. GRAND.

OCT. 25.

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Is a marvel of sweetness and power, of grace, beauty and brilliancy. Every note is clear as a bell. Every cord is perfect harmony. Every part evenly balanced. The action is light firm. elastic, responsive. The scale is scientifically cor-rect and musically perfect, the workmanship the highest skill can make them, and materials are the best. Beautiful new style for 1888 just re-

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kept hotels for the prices charged in the country.
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